

# THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC.

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## Circulation During August.

W. B. Carr, Business Manager of the St. Louis Republic, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of the Daily and Sunday Republic printed during the month of August, 1904, all in regular editions, was as per schedule below:

Date.	Copies.	Date.	Copies.
1.....	100,110	17.....	100,390
2.....	107,800	18.....	107,800
3.....	106,000	19.....	107,870
4.....	107,800	20.....	114,810
5.....	107,100	21 (Sunday).....	125,000
6.....	110,700	22.....	110,100
7 (Sunday).....	124,100	23.....	108,000
8.....	107,700	24.....	100,900
9.....	107,800	25.....	106,100
10.....	107,800	26.....	100,000
11.....	108,200	27.....	110,400
12.....	107,400	28 (Sunday).....	123,000
13.....	108,400	29.....	108,900
14 (Sunday).....	124,100	30.....	108,300
15.....	107,800	31.....	100,000
16.....	106,000		
Total for the month.....	3,450,130		
Less all copies spoiled in printing, left over or filed.....	85,230		
Net number distributed.....	3,364,900		
Average daily distribution.....	108,545		

And said W. B. Carr further says that the number of copies returned and reported unsold during the month of August was 3.29 per cent.

W. B. CARR.  
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 24th day of August.

J. F. FARISH  
My term expires April 25, 1905.

## WHEN IS IT RIGHT?

The Globe now boasts Walbridge and vilifies Folk. It is interesting to recall that it formerly urged the people of Missouri to support Folk and that it denounced Walbridge's majority period as an era of corruption unconfined.

Take this sample of the Globe's comment on Folk last year:

Governor Folk would, it is believed, sweep away present vices and conditions and throw his influence along the side of official integrity. His courage and power of insight are admitted.

Then read what the Globe said in the latter part of Mayor Walbridge's term, in answer to the public charge that boodling was the rule in the City Hall:

It is an open secret that franchises of all kinds are obtained by bribery, and there is reason to believe that the fellows with itching palms do not confine their dishonesty to that or to any other particular class of ordnance. When bills are introduced they are closely scanned to see if there is any chance for the levying of tribute, and those which seem to present such an opportunity are "held up" until a certain amount of money is paid for their passage. This is not a matter of idle assertion or malicious surmise, but of common understanding; and the victims submit to the robbery because that is the only way in which they can secure what they want.

And here is what the Globe said of the Butler garbage bill, which Mr. Walbridge, as President of the Council, championed:

Through the liberality and generosity of the City Council, this corporation (the St. Louis Sanitary Company), with an investment not exceeding \$200,000, is entitled to reap a harvest of nearly 100 per cent. Of this immense profit, in the neighborhood of 75 per cent is a clean robbery from the municipal treasury, and the balance is cleared on the product from raw material furnished by the city. Not only is the raw material furnished by the city, but the company is paid \$75,000 per year for collecting it and hauling it to its own plant.

All of which goes to show that Ananias has lied at one time or the other.

## MR. WALBRIDGE'S WRONG NOTION.

When Mr. Walbridge intimates that reform has been a bad thing for Missouri in that it set the Eastern magazines to talking about us, and that such advertisement was not good for us, he utters a fallacy which is also an absurdity.

Moreover, it doesn't sound well, coming from the candidate whose banner leads the boodlers.

Mr. Walbridge seems to be talking for his boodle constituency when he deprecates exposure. It has always been the plea of the boodler and every other criminal that exposure of crime was disadvantageous to the community. Hearing the criminals talk you might suppose that it hurt the community worse than it hurt them. But while it may pain the community inwardly, as it sometimes does a sympathetic parent, nevertheless the community prefers to keep right on doing the spanking whenever the necessity arises.

Most right-thinking men concede that the advertisement consequent upon the spectacle of Missouri's reforms is the very best advertisement a State could enjoy. Missouri has signally proclaimed that of all the States one State determines to stand clean before the world. Missouri's boodle issue means the installation of a principle which is everywhere recognized as fundamentally and wholly right. It gives the State a moral leadership which raises the people to a high eminence. It gives the State a distinction of practical, common-sense, clean administration.

Unquestionably if Folk is elected—and the Republican voters are the very best authority for the certainty of Folk's election—there will be more war, offensive and defensive, against boodlers. Missouri craves more of the kind of publicity which comes from thoroughly purifying its official atmosphere.

But it is reasonably safe to predict that the Re-

publican candidate who laments the boodle investigations and prosecutions would not, if elected, take much pains to oppose the boodling operations of the gang which is running in his wake. Mr. Walbridge plainly enough announces that he will let the boodlers follow their bent without investigations or prosecutions from him. And, incidentally, Missouri doesn't propose to consider Mr. Walbridge very seriously for its governorship.

## ROOSEVELT AND OLIGARCHY.

It is time that a party which disregards the spirit and letter of the Constitution should be driven from power. True and exact compliance with constitutional principles must be demanded by the people of the people's governing agents. Nothing less than literal and careful compliance can be accepted from the governing agents if the constitutional form of government is to be preserved in all its integrity. Constitutional principles cannot long be disregarded without fatal results; certainly violations cannot continue without disastrous influences upon the republican form of government. In so far as deviation from the people's Constitution and laws is committed the United States as a democracy suffers.

Under the circumstances now existing, every departure by the governing powers from the strict letter and spirit of the great document marks the encroachment and growth of oligarchy. Especially is this true when the violations relate to the presidential function, the tendency of which during recent years has been to expand and overbalance in power its co-ordinate functions, the legislative and judicial.

Concentration of power in the executive functions has been related to and largely due to concentration of political power and "machine" development. The Federal machine of the Republican party centers the force of suffrage in a few leaders who exercise an enormous influence, amounting frequently to absolute control, of the President. We have observed numerous instances of this operation during Mr. Roosevelt's three years of incumbency. To some extent his official actions and to a considerable degree his political positions have been determined by "machine" influences.

Such conditions tend toward oligarchy. The statement is repeatedly made with a large grounding in fact and reason that this nation is governed by two dozen men—a President, a few legislative chairmen and as many campaign managers. Measures are made or unmade, laws are passed or defeated, by a few individuals. These control both "political" authority and ruling power. When this power, centered and incarnated in the executive, departs from the constitutional plan of government, it moves by so much toward oligarchic usurpation: It is a further concentration of power, a dangerous development. With each unconstitutional move the moving force gains impetus while the resistance is weakened. Repeated violations virtually nullify the restraints of democratic principles.

When to the dangers of concentrated power in the executive function under such a system is added the danger of an erratic, reckless and domineering personality in the President, the menace to constitutional government is greatly increased.

The people should consider Mr. Roosevelt's personality in relation to his powers and to the tendency which he typifies. Indifference to the Constitution's literalness would be intolerable in any President though he stood apart, detached from machine influences and independent of oligarchic or other destructive tendencies; but when the dangerous personality embodying the usurping motive and tendency manifests not only indifference to the Constitution but a contempt for its spirit and traditions and a violent intolerance of its restraining limitations, he must be viewed as vitally inimical to national safety.

The President who cannot be curbed by the Constitution must be curbed by the ballot if the country would readjust itself to its normal constitutional base and pursue its democratic course.

## MR. HAYS OF PUTNAM.

Naturally, the Globe's guilty spirit rejoices unctuously over even a broken-backed chance to call somebody else a liar.

One Mr. Hays, of Putnam County, a Republican candidate, was reported in The Republic as having said that he was a supporter of Folk. Mr. Hays stepped forth with a denial, which he repeated in yesterday's Globe.

The Republic does not distort or misstate facts. There is a possibility that Mr. Hays was not the man who introduced himself as the Republican candidate for the Legislature—the county has but one member of the House—Mr. Joseph W. Folk and said that he was with Folk in the anti-boodle crusade and would support him.

This statement Mr. Folk mentioned to Mr. MacAdam, The Republic's correspondent, and it was telegraphed as part of the news of the campaign in that section. As it was wholly to the credit of Mr. Hays, the disturbed mental condition of that legislator is unnecessary. However, if he did not say it, or has changed his mind, he is entitled to so declare.

Mr. Folk had no recollection of previous acquaintance with Mr. Hays and there is a chance that somebody else passed himself off as the Republican candidate. The Republic cheerfully gives Mr. Hays the benefit of that possibility.

The Republic's correspondent and The Republic gave the statement in good faith and on apparently unimpeachable authority. It is nothing new or strange for a Republican candidate to announce that in the governorship he will vote for Folk. Mr. Folk had no reason to doubt the bona fide nature of the statement which he gave to Mr. MacAdam. He told the truth according to the best of his knowledge and belief; and so did The Republic. Whether Hays did give the assurance to Mr. Folk, and has dodged, or whether a misguided sense of humor led some other individual to pose as Hays, is a question which may or may not be determined in the future. What concerns The Republic chiefly is that its news statements are always intended to be absolute truth and that it is always ready to present its evidence if anybody has a grievance.

And for the Globe to use the word "lie" in any connection political is to bring to mind its own well-earned reputation.

## INVETERATE INVERACITY.

Indianism, no matter by what party name it calls itself, is repugnant to all good citizenship; and it should be the effort of all decent newspapers of whatever political denomination to direct public opinion to a cure for the disorder. Newspapers of one party can perform no service to the public by shouting "Indianism" at the other party.

Ruffianism at the polls and registration booths is a serious matter which confronts all metropolitan communities, and the trouble is only complicated and aggravated when newspapers seek to make political capital of it and give no heed to its prevention. The decent newspaper is concerned primarily with the criminal phase, and not the partisan phase, of rowdism. If all papers overlooked its criminal for its partisan phases rowdism would soon run riot and citizenship would be in a bad way. Old Ananias delights in the commission of crimes

by the thug element, and gives distinct encouragement to crime by its comment upon the crime's supposed political significance. In this Ananias speaks for the political gang behind it, and its very obvious purpose is to pave the way for its customary rank cry of stolen elections in the event of the defeat of Mr. Walbridge or the rest of its ticket. This purpose is as plain as the type in which its mendacities are set.

Republican politicians will tell you on the street that Ananias views the defeat of its ticket as certain, and that in paying the way to cry "stolen election" it is trying to keep one leg to stand on. Ananias shouts about "Democratic" Indians on Republican occasions and on biparty occasions. It matters not what the occasion or who the participants; it matters not when the disturbances happen to be created by Republicans or that Republican districts are the loci of disorder—the shriek is the same from Ananias.

A decent newspaper would endeavor to keep a close scrutiny of conditions with a view of preventing crimes against citizenship and taking every opportunity to find a method of eradication. Not so with Ananias; it delights in every outbreak, irrespective of its perpetrators, and cries "Democratic Indians! Democratic Indians!" Yesterday it shrieked about a "reign of bloody frauds."

The thug, or gang, or "Indian," elements in this city are parasitic on both parties and about evenly divided ordinarily. Sometimes both gangs get into one party organization. Every probability is that all the dirty work in this campaign will be done on behalf of the party which has absorbed Butlerism and the boodlers. The local machinery of the unholy alliance has reached a high state of perfection and proficiency.

Yet Ananias daily lifts up its cry of "Democratic Indians." This species of mendacity ranks—and rank is the word—with its perennial tommyrot about so-called "Nesbitism." It is calculated to fool nobody and disgust everybody who thinks.

Incidentally, the regularity and spontaneity with which Ananias now responds to its name is one of the characteristic features of this campaign, indicating the plane of journalism upon which it travels, and showing its consciousness of inveterate inveracity.

The attendance at the St. Louis Exposition averages, from April 30 to September 17, more than 90,000 a day. In other words, more than 11,000,000 persons saw the Exposition in 122 days. This is a record worth talking about.

When a House of Delegates combine makes up its mind the power of the press, the power of the pulpit and the power of the people beat vainly against it. And on a garbage bill the mind is generally made up.

Whatever else the Congress of Arts and Sciences may or may not accomplish, the legitimization of the word "fiddle-faddle" by one of the delegates must be regarded as a notable philological achievement.

The garbage question is not dead, as President Phillips of the Board of Public Improvements aptly says; but it may be the direct cause of the political death of a few obstreperous Delegates.

After visiting Missouri headquarters Chairman Tawney revived the talk about carrying the State. The chairman must have worked hard over it, since the talk was almost dead.

## RECENT COMMENT.

### Life of a Chinese Child.

Good Housekeeping.  
At birth it is supposed that many spirits, both good and evil, attend the Chinese child. Red candles are lighted in the birth chamber, as for a wedding, and attendants must speak only good words. The little one must not be frightened, but is to be received with joy. The baby boy's head is shaved on the twenty-eighth day, but the ceremony is on the thirtieth if the baby is a girl, and in either case this is done before the ancestral tablets or the shrine of the goddess called "Mother." A boy, by present custom, while girls are not altogether forgotten, the gifts taking the form of gay little caps ornamented with tassels and bells, and gold, silver or copper images of Buddha, to hang about the neck. Although the baby receives the first name at this time, it is changed by his schoolmaster when he is old enough for school, he receives another when he is married, and if he succeeds at the examinations, which may not happen before middle age, he receives a third. Often such names as vagabond, dog, cat, good for nothing, ugly, are given the baby, that the spirits may be old enough to go to school it is supposed that the spirits have forgotten about him, and he may be given a better name. When a child is a year old there is a feast, always with a difference in favor of a boy. These feasts for the boy are repeated every ten years.

### How Ito Wrote the Japanese Constitution.

Marque Ito in Leslie's Magazine.  
Ito, the first Japanese minister to study the constitutions of various countries, the Emperor having ordered me to undertake the arduous task of framing a draft of the new Japanese Constitution. The work was very difficult and necessitated much thought. Never before had there been a Constitution, in the modern sense of the word, in Japan, to help me to know what were the most vital points to be provided for in the new code. The country had been so essentially a nonconstitutional and feudal one that it was difficult to sit down on the debris of its past history and prepare a constitution for it; and even when I had decided as to what was most necessary, it required very great care to insure the proper working and execution of the various provisions. I had always to remember that my work was intended as a permanent measure and therefore I had to examine all the possible effects likely to arise from it in the distant future. Above all, there was the pre-eminent importance to be attached to the necessity of safeguarding the sacred and traditional rights of the sovereign. With the assistance of my secretaries and collaborators—all of them as devoted to the work as myself—I accomplished my task as well as I could, and it is not without some satisfaction that I see that it has not been found necessary to amend the Constitution since its promulgation.

### Profits of the Standard.

Ida M. Tarbell in McClure's.  
The profits of the present Standard Oil Company are enormous. For five years the dividends have been averaging about \$65,000,000 a year, or nearly 50 per cent on its capitalization, a sum which, capitalized at 5 per cent, would give \$1,300,000,000. Of course, this is not all that the combination makes in a year. It allows an annual average of 5.77 per cent for deficit, and it carries always an ample reserve fund. When we remember that probably one-third of this immense annual revenue goes into the hands of Mr. John D. Rockefeller, that probably 90 per cent of it goes to the few men who make up the "Standard Oil family," and that it must every year be invested in the Standard Oil Company, it becomes a much more serious public matter than it was in 1902, when it stamped itself as willing to enter into a conspiracy to lead the oil business—as a much more serious concern than in the years when it openly made warfare of business and drove from the oil industry by any means it could invent all who had the hardihood to enter it. For consider what must be done with the greater part of this \$65,000,000. It must be invested. The oil business does not demand it. There is plenty of reserve for all of its ventures. It must go into other industries. . . . The result is that the Standard Oil Company is probably in the strongest financial position of any aggregation in the world. And every year its position grows stronger, for every year there is pouring in another \$65,000,000 to be used in wiping up the property most essential to preserving and broadening its power.

### Geography and Bed.

C. G. Alberger in St. Nicholas.  
"This world is rolling round in space"—  
That's what my teacher said;  
So now I know why, Monday night,  
I tumbled out of bed.

## NEW BOOKS—"THE PAGAN'S PROGRESS," "FARMINGTON" AND A JAPANESE NOVEL, "NAMI KO" ARE FRESH FROM THE PRESS



GEORGE HORACE LORIMER.  
George Horace Lorimer is an author who in the last two or three years has risen to high rank among successful young men in this country. He is editor of the Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post and the author of "Letters From a Self-Made Merchant to His Son" and "Old Gorgon Graham." Mr. Lorimer's writings are essentially American, characteristic both in their humor and their philosophy.

### "The Pagan's Progress."

"The Pagan's Progress" is by Gouverneur Morris. Mr. Morris's originality may be counted upon for the unexpected. His romance is a story of elemental instincts in a strangely interesting environment. His story is original, in that primitive man really lives and loves in his pages. There are scenes thrilling with adventure, warfare, jealousy, fierce revenge, brutal death. And there are touches of delightful humor. How the Pagan found and loved is shown in the uniquely graphic pages of this romance of times beyond the memory of history.

Gouverneur Morris has a weird and uncommonly colorful imagination. The latter quality of colorfulness marks his work among writers. He does what may be termed his picturesque. He paints with a pen and does so beautifully and distinctly. In the present volume, however, the brilliance of oils has given way to the world effects of crayon. It is a picture of the hour before dawn, and in its gray with winds and unlighted clouds. The shade of tragedy is succeeded at last by a broad burst of sunlight—the dawn of life; a dramatic contrast bringing glad relief. John Rae, in his numerous illustrations, has well preserved the atmosphere of primitive life. "The Pagan's Progress" is published by A. S. Barnes & Co.

### Other New Books.

"Farmington" is by Charles S. Darrow. Around the recollections of his boyhood in a Pennsylvania village Mr. Darrow has created an atmosphere of most delicate imagination and whimsical humor, told in a manner which makes an irresistible appeal to the reader whose memories turn readily to his own boyhood. It would be difficult to state when the indefinable illusion that surrounds such recollections has been more successfully put into a book. Mr. William Dean Howells, who read the manuscript, expressed himself in no uncertain terms as to its merits, going so far as to say that "it belongs with Tolstoy's childhood, Boyhood and Youth." Mr. Darrow's book will come as a great surprise to many who think of him only as a successful lawyer and an active figure in turbulent political life.

Mr. Darrow is well known as a prominent lawyer and an advocate of social and labor questions, but in this little volume he does not in any way touch upon these subjects. His book is a simple account of his boyhood described from the viewpoint of his manhood experiences.

Here is a little sample of his humor: "Our whole lives were fashioned on the rules for eating pie. We were told that youth was the time for work and study, so that we might rest when we got old. Now, no boy ever cared to rest—it is the very thing a boy does not want to do; but still, by all the rules we ever heard, this was the thing to do. Since I was a child I have never changed my mind. I do not think the pie should be put off to the end of the meal. I always think of my poor Aunt Mary, who saved her pie all through her life and died without eating it at last. And, besides all this, it is quite possible that as we grow old our appetite will change, and we may not care for pie at all; at least, the coarser fare that the hard and cruel world is soon to serve up generously to us all is likely to make us lose our taste for pie. For my part, I am sure that when my last hours come I shall be glad that I ate the pie I could get, and that if any part of the meal is left untested it shall be the bread and butter and potatoes, and not the pie."—Published by A. C. McClurg & Co.

### Literary Gossip.

Among the great figures of the struggle in the far East, Field Marshal Oyama stands pre-eminent. While stories of his military skill and prowess are constantly reaching us practically nothing of his personality or private life is known to the Western public. It is, therefore, especially interesting to learn that he plays a large part in the recently translated Japanese novel of "Nami Ko," where, as the father of the heroine, he forms one of the strongest and most lovable characters in a notable story of life in modern Japan. In fact, many of the characters in "Nami Ko" have for their prototypes some notable heroes of the Chinese-Japanese War. While other names have been given to the characters, their personalities are so accurately presented that the Japanese have had no difficulty in identifying them. Especially faithful is the description of General Oyama. "He was not much over 25, but his forehead was somewhat bald and his hair was turning gray. His corpulent body weighed 200 pounds, and even an Arab courier would be likely to sweat under him. His thick neck was almost buried in his square shoulders, and his double chin seemed joined to his breast. His abdomen was large, his thighs thick as those of an ox. His face was brown, his nose large, his lips thick, his beard scanty, and his eyebrows thin. His eyes, however, out of harmony to the rest of his body, were narrow like those of an elephant, and mild to look upon. There was also a smile lurking constantly about his mouth, giving a humorous cast to his countenance. The

disposition of artists not to be content with the gifts which nature bestows upon them has been often observed. Salvini always lamented the fact that he was not an opera singer. Booth suspected that his strongest forte was comedy; the "Foot of the Devil" was his favorite piece; Gladstone, with a knowledge of what his great rival, Disraeli, had done, secretly cherished the belief that he could write a sentimental story. Eugene Field at one time aspired to be an end man in a minstrel show. Kipling, with his jungle stories, his "Kim" and his imitable place as a prose writer, has a greater pride in his weaker verse, and is prone to break into political numbers of more or less doubt on every occasion of local excitement. Charles Dickens yearned to be a playwright, as did Whittier Collins; and Flinno, who is now the maker of master dramas, sighs because he is not a novelist.

### Books Received.

"The Breaking of the Deadlock." Being an accurate and authentic account of the centennial of 1894-1895 for the Republican nomination for Governor of Illinois, including the story of the long and remarkable campaign, the proceedings of the State Convention, May 13 to June 2, 1894, and much of the "inner happenings" of the deadlock. By J. M. Davis. With 11 illustrations. Including convention scene, numerous "snapshots" and miscellaneous pictures and portraits of candidates and prominent delegates.

Regular Saturday sale takes place every Saturday morning at 10:30 o'clock at their Salesroom, 1000 Olive St., St. Louis. Immense quantities of furniture, carpets, stoves and other miscellaneous articles are sold at very nominal figures.

and party leaders. Published at Springfield, Ill. by the "King of the Masses." By Charles G. D. Roberts. Illustrated by Charles Livingston Bull. Price, 30 cents.  
"The Lord of the House." By Charles G. D. Roberts. Illustrated by Charles Livingston Bull. Published by L. C. Page & Co., Boston. Price, 30 cents.  
"At Home with the Jardines." By Allan Ball. Published by L. C. Page & Co., Boston. Price, 25 cents.  
"The Affairs of the Inn." By Kate Douglas Wiggin. Mary Fintlander. Jane Fintlander and Allen Mendenhall. Published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., New York. Price, 25 cents.  
"The Club Government of the United States and the State of Missouri." And the history of Missouri. Published by the Missouri Historical Society. Published by the Missouri Historical Society. Price, 25 cents.  
"Orion." A romance. By S. Levent-Yeats. Published by Longmans, Green & Co., New York.  
"Confessions of Margaret." By Ople Reed. Published by Rand, McNally & Co., New York.  
"The Red Window." By Eugene Hume. Published by G. W. Dillingham Company, New York. For sale by the L. C. Page & Co., Boston.  
"How to Care for the Hair at All Times." By Juliet Marion Lee. Price 10 cents. Published by The Juliet M. Lee Company, 21 West Twenty-fourth street, New York City.  
"The Army Group at the St. Louis Exposition." By Frederick Starr. Published by the Open Court Publishing Company, Chicago. Price, 25 cents.  
"A Trip to Mother Goose." By Ada Frick. Published by W. B. Conkey Company, Chicago. Price, 25 cents.  
"The Pagan's Progress." By Gouverneur Morris. Illustrated by John Rae. Published by A. S. Barnes & Co., New York. Price, 25 cents.  
"Farmington." By Charles S. Darrow. Published by A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago. Price, 25 cents.  
"Weather Influences." An empirical study of the mental and physiological effects of definite meteorological conditions. By Edwin Grant Dexter, Ph.D. With an introduction by Cleveland Abbe, L.L.D. Published by the Macmillan Company, New York. Price, 25 cents. For sale by St. Louis News Company.  
"Money." A study of the theory of the medium of exchange. By David Kinley, Ph.D. Published by the Macmillan Company, New York. Price, 25 cents. For sale by St. Louis News Company.  
"History of Education in the United States." By Edwin Grant Dexter, Ph.D. Published by the Macmillan Company, New York. Price, 25 cents. For sale by St. Louis News Company.  
"Macaulay's Poems." Edited by Franklin T. Baker. A. M. Published by the Macmillan Company, New York. For sale by St. Louis News Company. Price, 25 cents.

## A. A. Belkirk & Co.

Regular Saturday sale takes place every Saturday morning at 10:30 o'clock at their Salesroom, 1000 Olive St., St. Louis. Immense quantities of furniture, carpets, stoves and other miscellaneous articles are sold at very nominal figures.

## TRAINING SCHOOL TO OPEN.

Classes Forming for the Fall Term, Which Begins October 3.

The managers of the Women's Training School, No. 173 Locust street, have announced that the fall term will begin Monday, October 3.

Classes are now being formed in cooking, household management, laundry work, sewing, dressmaking, millinery, typewriting, stenography and bookkeeping, and those desiring to enter any of these classes can apply at once. The object of the Women's Training School, an institution created by the Women's Training Association, is to aid deserving girls and women by instructing them in stenography, sewing, dressmaking, millinery, typewriting and general household work, the requisites of ordinary English education, and on such other subjects as may assist them to earn a livelihood.

## SEVERAL TRAINS CRUSH BODY.

John Novak Killed by Falling From Coach in Tunnel.

John Novak of Columbia, Ill., was crushed to death yesterday beneath the wheels of an M. & O. train in the tunnel. He was on the rear platform of the third coach when the train entered the tunnel, and when East St. Louis was reached George Nobersmith searched for Novak, but failed to find him. A search of the members of the train was made, but the body was not found. James Gannon of No. 263 Bernard street, a trackman in the employ of the Terminal, was the only one who saw the accident. The body was badly mangled and it is probably several days before it can be recovered. Death had apparently been instantaneous and was caused by a deep wound in the head.

## MCCULLOCH'S MEN REUNITE.

But Sixteen Members of Confederate Regiment at Meeting.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.  
Bunceton, Mo., Sept. 22.—A meeting of the George H. Harper Camp, Confederate Veterans, No. 24, and a reunion of General Robert McCulloch's old regiment, the Second Missouri Cavalry, took place here today. A large crowd was present, several of the members of the regiment being present. General McCulloch called about him the surviving members of his old regiment who were present. The scene being very impressive. When his regiment surrendered at Columbus, Mo., in 1862, he and only 19 able-bodied men remaining. Sixteen of that number were present today. Nearly all of the members of the George H. Harper Camp attended.

## Explosion at Powder Mill.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.  
St. Louis, Sept. 22.—An explosion this morning at 7 o'clock in wheelhouse No. 3 of the Egyptian Powder plant resulted in heavy financial loss. A large stock was felt several miles away, shaking the Court-house and other buildings in this city.

## TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

### TO-DAY IN ST. LOUIS.

From The Republic, Sept. 25, 1879.  
Olive street, between Fifth and Sixth streets, was in bad condition, the work of repairing the Nicholson pavement being in progress.  
John Reeves, 9 years old, and Edward Van Ness, 7, were held in the holdover at the Four Courts. They were supposed to have run away from some asylum, because they could not give a very good account of themselves.  
Mary Reck, 10 years old, of No. 370 Vine street, was bitten in the right hand by a dog owned by William Pohlman of No. 270 Cass avenue. The wound was cauterized by a physician in the neighborhood.  
After dark, Thomas Fox was hit in the forehead by a stone thrown by some unseen person, while crossing a vacant lot in the neighborhood of Victor and Rosetti streets. The force of the blow cut a g